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ARG62415
anti-CD36 antibody [B325 (1A7)]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B325 (1A7)] recognizes CD36
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr
Specificity	Reacts with platelet GPIV (GPIIIb), a single-chain membrane glycoprotein of 90 kD molecular weight
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B325 (1A7)
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	CD36
Species	Human
Immunogen	gp88 from human platelets
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	GPIV; CHDS7; Platelet glycoprotein 4; CD antigen CD36; PAS-4; PASIV; Glycoprotein IIIb; PAS IV; GPIIIB; FAT; SCARB3; GP3B; Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD36; Platelet collagen receptor; BDPLT10; Thrombospondin receptor; GP4; Fatty acid translocase; Platelet glycoprotein IV

Application Instructions

Application Note	FACS: 1-5 ug/10^6 cells. ICC/IF: 5-20 ug/mL. IHC-Fr: 5-20 ug/mL. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 948 Human Swiss-port # P16671 Human
Gene Symbol	CD36
Gene Full Name	CD36 molecule (thrombospondin receptor)
Background	CD36 binds to collagen, thrombospondin, anionic phospholipids and oxidized LDL. May function as a cell adhesion molecule. Directly mediates cytoadherence of Plasmodium falciparum parasitized erythrocytes. Binds long chain fatty acids and may function in the transport and/or as a regulator of fatty acid transport. Receptor for thombospondins, THBS1 AND THBS2, mediating their antiangiogenic efects.
Function	Binds to collagen, thrombospondin, anionic phospholipids and oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL). May function as a cell adhesion molecule. Directly mediates cytoadherence of Plasmodium falciparum parasitized erythrocytes. Binds long chain fatty acids and may function in the transport and/or as a regulator of fatty acid transport. Receptor for thombospondins, THBS1 AND THBS2, mediating their antiangiogenic effects. As a coreceptor for TLR4-TLR6 heterodimer, promotes inflammation in monocytes/macrophages. Upon ligand binding, such as oxLDL or amyloid-beta 42, rapidly induces the formation of a heterodimer of TLR4 and TLR6, which is internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway, as well as IL1B secretion. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; Metabolism antibody; Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody
Calculated Mw	53 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylated and O-glycosylated with a ratio of 2:1. Ubiquitinated at Lys-469 and Lys-472. Ubiquitination is induced by fatty acids such as oleic acid and leads to degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:21610069, PubMed:18353783). Ubiquitination and degradation are inhibited by insulin which blocks the effect of fatty acids (PubMed:18353783).